

## *Mass Casualty Incident - Security Issues*

Philip Niemer  
Director, Safety and Security  
Franciscan Skemp Healthcare



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## **QUICK!**

What Comes to Mind When  
You Think of Healthcare  
Security ?



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***Is This What You Think  
About...***



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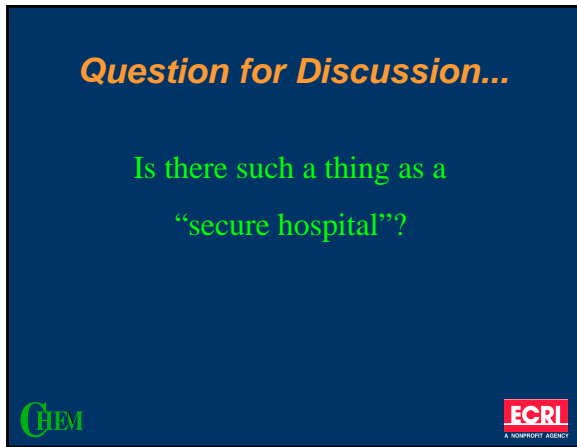
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### *The Nature of Security...*

- Based Heavily on Perception
- Proactive vs. Reactive
- Prevention vs. Apprehension
- Service Oriented
- Non-Revenue Generating
- “Incident Driven”
- Low Organizational Priority



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### *Reasons to Provide Security*

- OSHA Voluntary Guidelines
- The General Duty Clause
- Inadequate Security Liability
- Negative Publicity/Market Share
- OSHA Health Care Workplace Violence Standard
- JCAHO Security Management



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### *Are Hospitals Inherently Dangerous Places?*

- Emergency Department Open 24/7
- Substance Abuse Cases
- Crime Victims Receiving Treatment
- Largely Female Population
- Intense Human Emotions
- Perception of Wealth
- Facility of Last Resort



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### *Hospitals are Difficult to Secure Because...*

- Enormous Number of Variables
- Need for Accessibility
- Service Expectations
- Large & Anonymous Population
- Courtesy a.k.a. **“Coat-tailing”**



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## POP QUIZ:

A report comes into your Emergency Department that there is a 20 car pile up with multiple injuries.

## What Do You Do?

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### *Mass Casualty Review (MCR)*

- Preplanning
- Incident Command
- Staffing
- Traffic Control Internal/External
- External Assistance

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### ***MCR - Preplanning***

- Traffic Routes
- Community Disaster Drills
- Communications/Notification
- Lockdown Procedures
- Internal/Perimeter Security
- Patient, Visitor, & Staff Traffic
- Disaster Plans
- Patient Tracking
- Daycare Facilities



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### ***MCR - Incident Command***

- Common Terminology
- Incident Command Center
- ICS Chart (Top 8 Positions)
- Education on ICS
- Incident Command Location
- Unified Command
- Vests and Job Action Sheets



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### ***MCR - Staffing***

- Labor Pools
- Outside Agency Security
- Call-Back Procedures
- Staff Reporting Procedures
- Staff Rotation
- Critical Access Hospitals
- Critical Incident Stress Debriefing



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### ***MCR - Traffic Control Internal/External***

- Internal/External Barriers (Door Guards)
- Visitor and Patient Control
- Lockdown Procedures
- Flexible Traffic Plans
- Employee Identification/Credentialing
- Signage
- Badge Readers (Card Access)
- Alternative Parking
- Vaccination/Prophylaxis



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### ***MCR - External Assistance***

- Community Exercises
- Military Resources
- Inter Hospital Communications
- Mental Health Assistance
- LEPC
- Educate External Agencies
- Food and Beverage



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### ***Considerations in Selecting a Hospital Security Strategy...***

- Demographics & Risk Factors
- Market Share/Customer Satisfaction
- Decentralized Security System
- Passive Monitoring
- High Risk/Security Sensitive Areas



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### *Most Common Security Flaws*

- Uncontrolled After Hours Access
- Inadequate/Inconsistent Security Staffing and Deployment
- Inadequate “Sensitive Area” Training
- Inappropriate Management Plan
- Inadequate Data Collection
- Lack of Security Equipment - Testing



Source: ASHE, [Health Facilities Management](#) November 2001



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### *Security Management Plan*

#### *- Emergency Procedures -*

- Security Incident Response – Hostage Incident, Abduction, Violent Patient Control Teams
- Maintaining Access to Urgent Care Areas
- Civil Disturbance, VIP & Media Situations
- Additional Security Staffing During Disasters
- Bomb Threat Plan



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### *Security Threat Assessment*

- Trend Internal Security Incidents (Historical)
- List “Controversial Procedures”
- Evaluate Local Crime Statistics
- Neighborhood Characteristics
- Physical Tour All Shifts
- P & P Review
- Review Security Performance Indicators
- Security Service Volume Statistics
- Police Response Times/Capabilities



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## Threat Assessment (Trend)

- Police Called to Premises
- Involuntary Commitment Volumes
- Stolen Vehicles - Parking Lot Crimes
- “Crisis Intervention” Calls (& Teams)
- Assaults on Staff
- Arrests For Crimes on Property
- Incidents Involving Weapons




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Risk - probability for disruptive behavior

- 1 - Low probability
- 2 - Medium probability
- 3 - High probability
- 4 - Imminent probability

Threat - potential for physical assault or property damage

- 1 - Low potential
- 2 - Medium potential
- 3 - High potential
- 4 - Imminent potential

White - Discussion with patient

Yellow (y) - Discussion with patient, physician, and family members

- possible warning letter

Orange (o) - Administrative letter



T H R E A T	RISK				
		1	2	3	4
	1	2	3	4 (y)	5 (y)
	2	3	4 (y)	5 (y)	6 (o)
	3	4 (y)	5 (y)	6 (o)	7 (o)
	4	5 (o)	6 (o)	7 (o)	8 (o)

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## Security Staffing

- Proprietary: Uniformed & Cross - Trained
- Contracted
- Off Duty Law Enforcement
- Shared Services
- Hybrid Models




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## *How Large a Staff is Needed?*

Factor # 1 Call Response Time

Factor # 2 Frequency of Patrols

Factor # 3 Fixed Posts

Factor # 4 Scheduled Routine Functions

Factor # 5 Non-Scheduled Functions



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## *11 Factor Analysis (IAHSS Article)*

1. Patient Population Profile
2. Non-Patient Profile
3. Vehicle Parking Arrangements
4. Land Area
5. Building Profile
6. Environmental Profile
7. Maintenance of Order
8. Criminal Offense Indices
9. Security Posts
10. Concomitant Functions
11. Special Events



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*Hospitals have thousands of pieces of "high tech" security equipment that seldom get used...*



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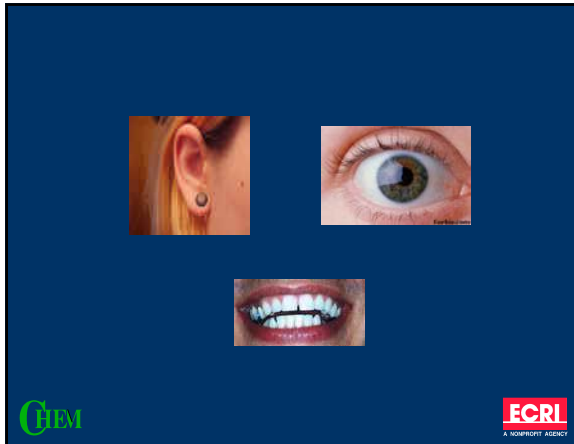
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### *Access Control Program*

- Identification Badges
- Visitor & Vendor Control
- Strategic Locations of Departments
- Passive Monitoring
- Decentralized Access Control
- Physical & Technological Controls



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### **SIGNAGE - ALL PERIMETER DOORS**

#### **NOTICE**

Only Persons having  
Hospital-Related Business May Enter  
No Loitering, No Trespassing,  
No Solicitation AND  
No Recreational Or Other  
Non-Authorized Use of These  
Premises Is Permitted

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*The most important proactive  
“security” phase is...*

**MAY I HELP YOU?**

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## REMEMBER

THEFT = NEED + OPPORTUNITY

Primary role is to:

- *control the opportunity; and*
- *prevent the crimes.*



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## REFERENCES

- International Association for Healthcare Security & Safety (IAHSS) - [www.iahss.org](http://www.iahss.org)

- "Hospital Security," 3rd Edition - R. Colling

OSHA Workplace Violence Guideline

- <http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/workplaceviolence/guideline.html>



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Special Thanks to Luke Petosa and  
ECRI



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